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Security Council rejects Amin's call

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 14 (R)--President Idi Amin of Uganda requested an immediate meeting of the Security Council but Uganda's president said the request was not properly worded and did not call a meeting. Bypassing his U.N. mission, President Amin telegraphed the request directly to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who issued the text after consulting Uganda's chief delegate. President Amin said his country did not want war with Tanzania "our brothers and sisters." But he charged that Tanzanian forces with massive strength were fighting deep inside his country in two places. Abdullah Bishara of Kuwait, president of the Security Council for February, said that neither he nor Mr. Waldheim considered President Amin's message constituted a properly worded request. Western diplomatic sources in Nairobi reported earlier today that an armed force from Tanzania had advanced on a broad front and paused to re-group about 60 kilometres inside Southern

Rightists report shelling in Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 14 (R)--The rightwing Falangist radio said Syrian troops serving with the Arab peace-keeping force today shelled residential districts in the southern suburbs of Beirut. First reports spoke of seven people wounded, two of them seriously, it said. Explosions could be heard in various parts of the Lebanese capital. The radio quoted a rightwing spokesman as saying the Syrians were using heavy tanks, mortars and machineguns. Militias had been ordered to exercise self-restraint and abide by a U.N. Security Council ceasefire call made last October, he said. The spokesman said the attack was designed to embarrass the Lebanese authorities following a visit yesterday to Damascus by Lebanon's Defence Minister Victor Khoury. The minister's talks in the Syrian capital dealt with the planned deployment of Lebanese troops in the southern region bordering Israel.

U.S. ambassador in Kabul killed

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14 (R)--The U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan was reported dead today after being kidnapped in Kabul. American embassy officials in New Delhi said.

An embassy official said ambassador Adolph Dubs was seized by Afghan security forces in a hotel where he had been held by two or three armed men who seemed to be members of a Moslem organisation.

It was not immediately clear how the ambassador, who was shot through the head died.

Embassy sources told Moscow that one of the kidnaptors was killed in the hotel and another wounded. A third man was killed, the sources said.

A spokesman in New Delhi said Ambassador Dubs, 58, was kidnapped from his car by the gunmen after they stopped it in a street.

The spokesman said the kidnappers had demanded the release of some Shi'ite Moslem prisoners held in the Kabul jail.

Flags on the embassy in New Delhi were lowered to half mast for

Mr. Dubs, a career diplomat who had previously been Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs. He had also served in Moscow and Belgrade.

Ambassador Adolph Dubs (AP wirephoto)

Diplomats in Kabul, reached from the Pakistan capital of Islamabad, said there were four kidnappers and that all had been killed.

They said security forces attacked the granite-faced hotel after protracted negotiations with the gunmen.

The authorities denied knowledge of the prisoners whose freedom was demanded and said they were notcheld in Afghanistan.

The sources contacted in Moscow said Mr. Dubs' abductors had also demanded weapons and an audience with Afghan leader Noor Mohammad Tarakki.

The kidnappers gave the government a deadline to meet their demands.

Mr. Dubs' was married, with one daughter. His family were thought to be in Washington.

The government of Afghanistan--a mountainous but strategically placed country bordering Iran, the Soviet Union, China and Pakistan--was taken over by pro-communist forces in a bloody coup last April.

Washington, the United States today criticised the Afghan government for using force to capture abductors of the ambassador.

Ambassador Dubs was seized by two gunmen while driving from home to the U.S. embassy in Kabul this morning, the State Department said.

The embassy pleaded with Afghan authorities not to rush the abductors, but this advice was ignored, spokesman Hodding Carter said.

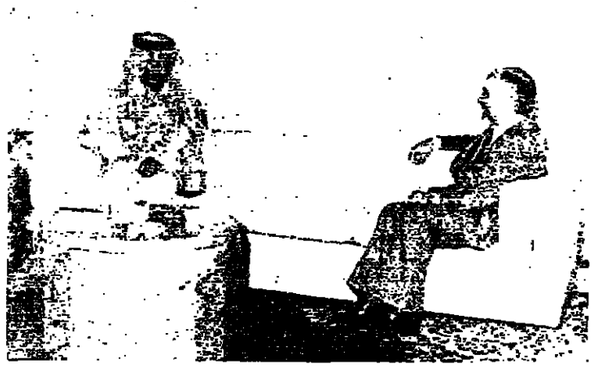
"The embassy repeatedly urged the Afghan government to exercise patience and to secure the ambassador's release without recourse to force. The Afghan authorities disregarded this advice which we conveyed in the strongest possible language," he added.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who spent most of the night at the State Department following the abduction, later expressed his shock and horror over Mr. Dubs' death.

He said the tragic incident only confirmed U.S. determination to eliminate "the mindless violence which threatens our world community."

"Throughout his career, "Spike" Dubs demonstrated the highest traditions of the foreign service... His bravery, self-sacrifice and personal sense of duty are qualities of which we are proud and which we all strive to emulate," Mr. Vance said.

Iranian Prime Minister Dr. Mehdi Bazargan, escorted to his office by armed guards. With him (left) is Dr. Ibrahim Yazdi, appointed by the Ayatollah Khomeini as Head of Revolutionary Affairs. (AP wirephoto)



Amman, Feb. 14 (JNA)--His Majesty King Hussein this evening received at Al Hashimiyeh Palace Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal who conveyed to King Hussein a message from King Khaled Ibn Abdul Aziz on the latest developments in the area and bilateral relations.

Prince Saud arrived here earlier today and said the message dealt with subjects that had been discussed during King Hussein's recent visit to Saudi Arabia.

Prince Saud was welcomed at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and the Saudi ambassador in Amman.

Agreement on Britain's labour unrest reached

LONDON, Feb. 14 (R)--Britain's embattled government and trade unions today finally reached a long-term agreement aimed at easing chronic labour unrest and regulating pay bargaining.

After six weeks of widespread strikes, Prime Minister James Callaghan hoped the Saint Valentine's Day pact would help check the slump in his popularity and boost his chances in this year's general election.

The so-called "concordat" does nothing to tackle the current wave of strikes but commits both sides to helping reduce inflation to five per cent within three years.

Mr. Callaghan told parliament the agreement was "an important beginning." Conservative opposition leader Margaret Thatcher dismissed it as a boneless wonder.

The Prime Minister, who failed in an earlier attempt to seal an agreement with unions last November, said theTrades Union Congress (TUC) representing 21 million members had pledged to try to limit strikes and picketing.

The announcement came on a day of mixed strike news for Britons. Some 19,000 car workers at British Leyland's (BL) biggest plant, in Longbridge, Birmingham, ended a week-long unofficial stoppage.

But there was no end in sight to the rotating strikes by 1.5 million low-paid "dirty job" workers. Hundreds of schools were closed because caretakers refused to unlock them, many hospitals were only accepting emergency cases and rotting rubbish piled up.

Mr. Callaghan told the House of Commons the TUC had undertaken to issue guidance to unions covering three areas--procedures for avoiding disputes, the conduct of strikes when they arise and the so-called "closed shop", which makes union membership compulsory at some work-places.

The "concordat" declared strikes should only be used as a last resort and agreements properly observed.

It also pledged unions to seeing that essential services and supplies were maintained during strikes.

UN commission censures Israel's torture of Arabs

GENEVA, Feb. 14 (R)--The United Nations Human Rights Commission tonight voted to send a telegram of censure to Israel for what it called the systematic torture of Arab prisoners in occupied territories.

In the telegram, proposed by Pakistan, the 32-member commission expressed deep concern about systematic torture of Palestinian detainees by Israel which it said had been exposed once again by recent international reports.

A U.S. State Department report on human rights in 115 countries last weekend said there was evidence of such torture by Israel.

Of the 30 member countries present today, 19 voted to send the cable, eight mainly western delegates abstained, while Australia, the United States and Canada voted against.

U.S. Chief Delegate Edward Mezvinsky said the commission was putting its own reputation for fair play and justice on trial, rather than the country in question.

But Syrian Delegate Dia Allah Al Fattal, referring to the State Department report, asked the U.S. team: "By what right do you publish your findings on 115 countries, then come here to defend the Zionist aggressors."

Queen Elizabeth ends Kuwait visit, sails to Bahrain

KUWAIT, Feb. 14 (R)--Queen Elizabeth left Kuwait today for Bahrain in the royal yacht Britannia at the end of the first leg of her three-week tour of the Arab oil states of the Gulf.

The Queen and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, will be at sea until tomorrow when they arrive in Bahrain. The Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, saw them off.

In a message to the Emir from the Britannia the Queen said today she had been moved by a warm welcome and "your traditional Arab hospitality."

She said Kuwait was a model society "in its efforts to fulfil the spiritual, educational and material needs of its people."

As new regime tries to restore order in Iran

Guerrillas storm U.S. embassy

TEHRAN, Feb. 14 (Agencies)--Urban guerrillas in full combat gear stormed the American embassy today as Iran's provisional government desperately tried to control armed revolutionaries who swept them to power.

Unidentified gunmen wearing black gasmasks invaded the embassy while snipers poured automatic fire on the red-brick chancery building, sending diplomats diving for cover under their desks, an American army colonel said.

Ambassador William Sullivan immediately telephoned for help to the headquarters of the Islamic revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Squads of Islamic police in motley uniforms rushed "in the best traditions of the U.S. cavalry" to the rescue of some 100 U.S. embassy staff trapped inside, Col. Lee Holland told newsmen.

No coherent picture of the drama nor an official casualty toll had emerged after several hours. Guards at the Prime Minister's office said four Iranians had been killed in the attack, which they blamed on the Shah's political police, Savak.

Hospitals reported four Iranians wounded, one seriously, and said one unidentified American was also injured.

The marxist Fedayeen-e-Khalq (people's Guerrilla Organisation) tonight denied that it was responsible for the embassy attack. "We did not order our supporters to attack embassies," a spokesman told the organisation's first press conference.

No organisation claimed responsibility for the assault.

The attackers smashed some communications equipment and ransacked part of the buildings, according to American newsmen. But Col. Holland, escorted to the gates of the embassy later by Islamic policemen in civilian clothes, stressed that no documents or equipment had been removed.

The guerrilla assault brought home to many Iranians the dangers of uncontrolled gun law swamping the country despite urgent appeals by Ayatollah Khomeini for the surrender of tens of thousands of weapons seized from military armouries during the tumultuous Tehran uprising last weekend.

Provisional Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan immediately ordered official militia to guard the British embassy and other potential targets. Diplomatic sources said some embassies were burning sensitive papers as a precautionary measure.

Dr. Bazargan's government met today for the first time at the Prime Minister's office, which was guarded by bearded young militiamen in combat jackets, jeans and tennis shoes, cradling NATO-issue automatic rifles.

Officials said the cabinet meeting was mostly taken up by the attack on the embassy.

Ambassador Sullivan led his staff out of the embassy--some with their hands up in surrender and many weeping from the heavy teargas blanket hanging over the compound.

He accompanied a group of Americans taken from the mission to the Ayatollah's headquarters, European diplomats said.

TEHRAN, Feb. 14 (R)--An armed attack on the television station of the new Iranian regime, "the Voice of the Revolution," was repulsed tonight after about 45 minutes of heavy shooting, the station said.

Its announcement followed a swirling series of attacks by armed men on the station in north Tehran's broad Pahlavi Avenue and on other government targets, including a mosque.

Thousands of men, wielding guns they captured from military armouries during last weekend's "battle of Tehran" which toppled the exiled Shah, rushed to the television station to defend it.

The station had interrupted its programmes with a call for help, saying it was under attack. Screens went blank at the end of a speech by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

At least two other television installations came under attack at about the same time.

The ambassador was later seen washing dishes and cleaning the floor of his residence--which was strafed by bullets, but not ransacked--while one of his aides talked to five turbanned mullahs (Moslem clergymen) who had accompanied the Islamic police to the embassy.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the United States was consulting the Iranian government about a possible evacuation of Americans following today's embassy attack.

There are an estimated 7,000 Americans in Iran, down from 45,000 last October.

U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, who is in Israel, said today he did not think the Iranian situation required panic measures on the part of the U.S.

Asked if the U.S. would send in aircraft to evacuate citizens, he said: "I don't think any panic measures are required here." But he added that the U.S. was already sending in planes gradually for citizens who wished to leave Iran.

On the political front, the revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini today called on workers to end strikes which helped topple the Shah's government and get back to their jobs from Saturday.

In a nation-wide broadcast, the Ayatollah said the strikes, which began last October and have paralysed the oil industry and other key sectors had achieved their purpose.

Restoring public order is a key task for the Ayatollah since his revolutionary forces triumphed in three days of fighting that claimed 750 lives in Tehran alone and dealt a final blow to the monarchy.

Meanwhile, more countries today recognised the new Iranian government.

Messages came from Morocco, which has played host to the Shah for the past three weeks, North Yemen, Qatar, Japan, West Germany, China, South Korea, Australia and Czechoslovakia.

In Beirut, a senior PLO aide said today Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat is planning a trip to Tehran to congratulate Ayatollah Khomeini on the success of the revolution.

He also said the followers of the Ayatollah had declared the Israeli mission in Tehran to be Palestinian property and that the Palestin Liberation Organisation (PLO) planned to set up an embassy there.

Regional Briefs

Feb. 14 (R)--Several people were slightly injured by a explosion in the Cairo Sheraton Hotel, police sources said they said they had received no warning of the blast, which a first-floor lavatory and scattered debris throughout a lic lobby last night. Nobody has claimed responsibility tack. Police investigators sifted through debris, officials rism Minister Mahmoud Amin Abdel Hafez would visit later today.

, Feb. 14 (R)--Kuwaiti Foreign Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Al Sabah ated that Kuwait was against all pacts. The daily Al Anbaa quoted as having said the policy of pacts d to be a failure and that states of and the Arabian Peninsula, lose cooperation and coordination lds, were capable of defending es against any foreign inter- he added. "Kuwait is against milit-

Feb. 14 (R)--U.N. Under-secretary Brian Urquhart oday for Tel Aviv after a four-day visit during which he the deployment of Lebanese troops in the southern rdering Israel. While here, Mr. Urquhart called on Pres- s Sarkis and other Lebanese leaders as well as Palestine n Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat. U.N. sources envoy would tomorrow inspect U.N. peace-keeping southern Lebanon before returning to New York to the outcome of his mission.

TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (R)--The town council of Nablus on the occupied West Bank of Jordan said today Israel violated human rights when it recently banned the mayor from leaving the area. Mayor Bassam Shaqa was severely reprimanded last week by the military government and ordered to stay in the West Bank after he had attempted to attend a news conference in Hebron against Israeli orders.

eb. 14 (R)--The Moroccan Teachers Union announced ould stage a four-day strike from next Wednesday. The a follow up to last week's three-day strike which was in pay demands to keep peace with the cost of living, n from taxation and reforms in the education system. banks were closed today, the second day of a 48-hour 7,000 bank employees for higher pay and indemnities. e workers plan also to strike for 24 hours tomorrow for

Feb. 14 (R)--Thousands of slem women drove in a convoy to ential palace outside Beirut today government to trace their religi- r, Imam Mousa Al Sadr. The d of the higher Shi'ite Moslem disappeared after visiting the nahiriyah last August. A deleg- received by President Elias Sar- r Minister Salah Salman, told the that the government was still ace the Imam and ensure his safe e.

Feb. 14 (R)--Britain is to give £2.1 million to Egypt as Anglo-American plan to improve the Cairo sewerage Ministry of Overseas Development said today. A gineers from two British firms will draw up plans to sewerage system of Greater Cairo and for the training taff. The United States Agency for International ent has set aside $100 million for the overhaul prog-

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Offensive defences

WE ARE constantly being told that Israel wants a peace treaty with Egypt in order to allow it to get out from under the enormous burden of having to arm itself to the teeth against the prospect of another war. Up to now, the United States has been more than happy to oblige Israel in meeting these security needs.

Lest anyone be misled into thinking that the prospective treaty with Egypt in any way changes this relationship, we have just heard a reiteration. from U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown in Israel. of America's commitment to Israel's security interests. If anything, it is likely that Washington has offered substantial inducements to Israel, by way of security guarantees, to nudge it along the long and winding road from Camp David. This is not to say that the U.S.is prepared to provide, or that Israel plans to ask for, more and better hardware for its arsenal: after all, President Carter is engaged in fearsome budget-cutting, and both foreign aid and foreign economic assistance programmes, even those involving longstanding and "vital" allies such as Israel, have come under the knife of austerity.

So it probably suits Washington to be told, in the course of Mr. Brown's visit, that Israel is planning to cut its "long-range" military purchases from the U.S. by 25 per cent, in anticipation of the signing of a treaty with Egypt.

But let us not lose sight of three things: the exact extent of the U.S. commitment to Israel which is enshrined in a specially sacred place in the hallowed halls of American foreign policy; the way in which Israel is now able to point to developments in Iran as a further challenge to its security; and the unstated plans Israel no doubt has for transferring its military preparedness from a neutralised western front to its northern and eastern fronts.

The first of these points has just been neatly restated in Washington: Israel is getting $1,785 million in American economic assistance, and $1,000 million in military sales credits with which to buy 90 more F-15 and F-16 jet fighters and other items. American assistance, says Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders, is designed to support two underlying objectives: to help Israel to maintain its security as a "stable, Western-oriented democracy," and to "undergird the realisation of a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

We know that the U.S. is aware of its web of often conflicting national interests in the Middle East, but we fail to see how, after the Camp David experience, Washington could any longer feel that pouring arms into an aggressive and expansionist Israel could possibly contribute to a "just, lasting and comprehensive settlement." Israel's demonstrated contempt for the objectives and requirements of the Camp David process--even limited as they are--and its actions in southern Lebanon, should put paid to such a misguided concept once and for all.

These realities, in our view, undercut any pretensions Israel may now make to the U.S. about its "defensive" posture. And, if the U.S. is truly concerned about reassuring its Arab friends about its true interests and intentions in this region, it should not allow itself to be fooled at this precarious moment by either Israeli protestations of weakness...or boasts of strength.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I Wednesday says the Ayatollah Khomeini-led revolution in Iran may be considered as one of the most successful popular uprising that spared much bloodshed and immediately brought back security and stability within a relatively short time.

The newspaper says that in his cable to Imam Khomeini, His Majesty King Hussein sent his best wishes to the brotherly people of Iran, hoping that Iran, under the new regime and guided by the principles of Islam, would play a big role in the march of the Muslim nation towards its noble goals of mobilising its energies and building up its strength for recovering its holy places and its legitimate rights in bolstering its civilisation.

No doubt, the newspaper says, Iran's revolution represents a real backing for Arab forces that have been engaging the Zionist aggression for over three decades. "And we hope that the new regime in Iran will play its part in confronting this menace," the newspaper said.

AL DUSTOUR takes a suspicious view of the Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's statement that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is an important factor that cannot be ignored during discussions for a Middle East peace settlement and answer to the Palestinian refugee problem.

Under the heading "Why is Dayan courting the PLO?!" the newspaper considers the move a ploy to make the Israeli government appear in pain trying to convince the Knesset and Israeli public opinion to accept a "bigger concession" by putting out this description of the PLO. Mr. Dayan's statement may also have been meant to create a somewhat suitable climate for the resumed ministerial peace talks due to take place in Camp David later this month between Egypt, Israel and the U.S., the newspaper writes.

New Australian embassy finds permanent home

The recently opened Australian embassy will be headed by Charge d' Affaires David Wadham. He and Mrs. Wadham expect to live in Amman two years. Their daughters are living in Australia and their son is attending boarding school in England.

By Ron Cathell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 14--Jordan has added another country to its list of friendly nations with which it has official diplomatic relations.

During the first week of 1979, Australia opened an embassy here, using a suite of rooms in the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel to set up its first official diplomatic ties with Jordan.

Ten days ago, the embassy moved to its permanent location in Jabal Amman, across the street from the Greek embassy, in the former residence of the Iraqi ambassador. "It cost us $200,000 to put the place back in shape," Charge d'Affaires Mr. David Wadham told the Jordan Times yesterday. And it shows: the paint smells fresh; the woodwork gleams with a new coat of varnish and the marble floors still hold their lustre from too few footsteps.

In the absence of Mr. Neil Truscott, who lives in Damascus as the accredited ambassador to Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, Mr. Wadham will be representing the political and economic interests of 14 million Australians and their government. Although Australia has nearly the same geographical area as the United States, it has fewer citizens (including its aborigines) than the combined population of New York City and Chicago.

Although only last year Australia had intended to establish an embassy in Jordan sometime within five years, after the visit of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan to Australia last autumn, the ball really got rolling. During dinner one evening, Prince Hassan asked the Australian prime minister when if ever, his country was going to get its embassy set up. "Why Your Highness," the prime minister replied, "all you had to do was ask." Within four months an Australian Embassy opened for business in Amman.

The reason Australia has an embassy here, Wadham explained, is to have a national representative "on the spot, to know Jordan's point of view on the critical issues facing this area. We don't want to have just a lump regional view. We want to get a feeling of what Jordan thinks about these issues," he said. "In this transient world, the more friends you have, the better."

Australia also wants to improve economic cooperation. So far, there are only two Australian business firms in Jordan, besides an archaeological team and an irrigation project. But now, with the help of an embassy, more Australian business is expected to come to Jordan. Mr. Wadham thinks that nearly all Australian enterprises to come here will set up joint ventures with Jordan's private sector.

Mr. Wadham isn't sure what markets may be available in Australia for Jordanian commerce. But he does see the possibility of Australia shipping meat--beef, mutton, lamb--and wheat to Jordan. He also thinks his country could benefit Jordan by providing technical assistance in dry-land farming, an area highly developed by Australia because of its limited water supply and rough topography, much like Jordan. "This is a two-way channel. We would also gain by learning how to adapt this farming method in a slightly different environment," Mr. Wadham said. "But we don't want a situation to develop into a marked imbalance of trade," he said. "We don't want to just sell, sell, sell."

Another purpose of the embassy is to make life easier for officials and private citizens by helping to arrange visas and transportation, much as Jordan's embassy in Australia does for Jordanians there. Mr. Wadham estimates there are several thousand Jordanians living in Australia, some who are working and others who are studying. "After they have completed their training, we encourage them to return with their skills to work in Jordan," he said, although many stay and make Australia their home.

The historical links between the two countries go back to the fall of the Ottoman empire. "In 1918 Amman was captured by Australia's cavalry, the 2nd Australian Light Horse, as they were called then, who could shoot from a galloping horse as straight as the Kentucky long-riflemen. They marched on through to Damascus before the collapse of the Turks," Mr. Wadham said. At that time, Amman had a population of about 3,000.

This week, a member of Australia's Parliament will be on a general interest visit to Jordan. Mr. Bob Katter, chairman of the Parliament's sub-committee on defence, will arrive in Amman on Feb. 15. He has asked to meet His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Mr. Wadham said.

As charge d'affaires of the Australian embassy, Mr. Wadham expects to live in Amman for at least two years. He has never previously lived in the Middle East. Before coming here, Mr. Wadham was charge d' affaires in Mexico City for one year, and before that he opened the Australian consulate in Honolulu where he lived for three years.

Prince Hassan leaves for London

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA)--His Highness Crown Prince Hassan left for London today for a private visit to last several days.

CORRECTION

We apologise to our readers for an error in Wednesday's paper. Her Majesty Queen Noor chaired a meeting at the Ministry of Health Tuesday at which the coordination of nursing education was discussed, and not nursery education as was erroneously reported.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Book Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of books and periodicals on agricultural education. The exhibition is open during regular hours, ending today.

Photo Documentary Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre has a documentary exhibition on display about Georges Sand. Open during regular hours.

Photo Exhibit

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents a photo display commemorating the sixty-first anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet armed forces.

Russian Film

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents part I of a four-part film entitled "The Siege." The film starts at 6:00 p.m.

Children's Film

The Goethe Institute presents a film by Heinz Sielmann entitled "Lockende Wildnis" (in English), suitable for children 10 years old and older. The film starts at 4:00 p.m.

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Thursday Feb. 15th from 3:00-5:00 p.m.
Friday Feb. 16th — 8:00 - 4:00 p.m.
A JD 25 refundable deposit is required for each unit at the time the bid is placed. Bids will be accepted until 4:30 p.m. Friday, Feb. 16. At 5:00 p.m. the bids will be opened and the highest bidder informed.
Terms: cash sale with no guarantee as to performance or condition. No telephone calls accepted.

Jordan Baptist Mission

NOTEBOOK

Tomatoes vs. steel

By Rami G. Khouri

THERE ARE many lessons to be learned from the events in Iran, and it is one of the privileges of a newspaper columnist that he can make believe he knows what the most important ones are. Without wishing to dwell on the Iranian crisis too much, I do suggest that the spinoffs from it are potentially immense in terms of the socio-economic development of the Arab World, and, by implication, the rest of the Third World. I'm not talking about the Islamic aspect of the Iranian "revolution", but rather the fundamental, underlying socio-economic developmental forces that have been at work in Iran for the past, say, ten years. If it took a religious personality to act as the catalyst and leader of the Iranian revolt, I suggest that the great implications of Iran for the Arab World are not religious, but economic.

One can analyse the Iranian revolt on various levels, depending on one's inclinations. It could be seen as a purely religious movement, or an anti-Western one, or an anti-capitalist movement rooted in Marxist impulses of a proletariat rebelling against the development of a capitalist-bourgeois society centred around the Iranian military-industrial complex, a complex that was becoming formidable by any standards. It could be the Iranians felt they were being pushed too far, too fast, or that the masses of people did not feel they were sharing in the country's oil income.

Whatever the precise set of revolt-provoking impulses, the fact is that the Iranian people, under the guidance of a religious leader, have served clear warning that they are not satisfied with the direction or manner of their country's development during the past decade or two. The post-1974 rise in oil income only aggravated Iran's fundamental developmental imbalance; it did not initiate it. Iran, then, may be the first casualty of the oil states' feverish rush to build industrial plants and assorted service and manufacturing industries during the oil-rich years to provide the economic base for the years after the oil runs out. The fact may be—and I think it is --that the very basic socio-economic development policies that have been adopted by the oil producers, epitomised by Iran, as well as the Arab states in general, is all wrong.

Not only is it unrealistic to think that petrochemical plants, steel mills and drydocks can ever provide the industrial base for a post-oil economy that is supposed to generate the same national income as the oil states now enjoy due to their petroleum exports, but it is also now obvious that the populations of oil-producing states will only go so far before rebelling against what they think is a wrong policy. In Iran, the rebellion was dramatic, though it will not be copied in Arab Oil-producing states because the Arab states have different internal forces at work from those in Iran. While Iran suffered a social-religious upheaval, Arab countries are more vulnerable to purely economic failure in the long run. The "bread riots" in Egypt in early 1977 are an example of these Arab vulnerabilities.

The lesson that I think should be learned from the Iranian experience is that instant industrialisation is a sure recipe for instant rebellion. Industrialisation in Western Europe and North America took over 100 years. It has to take almost as long in the Third World, if it is to be built on a kind of lasting base. Industrialisation cannot be measured in a vacuum, but rather it has to be nurtured and appreciated within the context of a nation's political stability, income distribution, social cohesion, religious traditions, economic viability and a consensus of what the nation is and where it seeks to go in the coming 25 years.

The rush to build large industrial projects in the oil states—which is often duplicated in other oil-producing developing countries—without building a strong educational, agricultural and social infrastructure, will only lead to disaster on a national scale and failure on an economic scale.

On the purely economic side, analysts of the heavy industries of the Gulf oil producers established since the 1974 oil price rise consistently show that their performance has been disappointing, if not depressingly so. Not only are twice or three times as expensive to establish heavy industries in the Gulf states as it is to set up the same industries in Europe or North America, but it is also doubtful whether any oil-producing state can ever hope to achieve the same returns from its industrial sector that it now enjoys from oil exports. If it's not bad enough to realise that the aim of many oil states is faulty, it is also to see that the road there may be paved with enormous social upheaval. Iran is the most dramatic example to date, but in every developing country in the world, the same situation is duplicated daily: a person grumbles about the high cost of transport or housing or clothes.

In the race between tomatoes and steel plants, the citizen of any country will invariably want cheap tomatoes before sophisticated steel plants. When a socio-economic base of tomatoes is in place, the steel plants can be built on top. To me, this is the lesson of Iran, and the sooner it is appreciated by the Third World's political and economic leaders, the less likely it is that we will have to witness repeats of the Iranian scene in other countries.

Amman tries new ways to dispose of its garbage

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

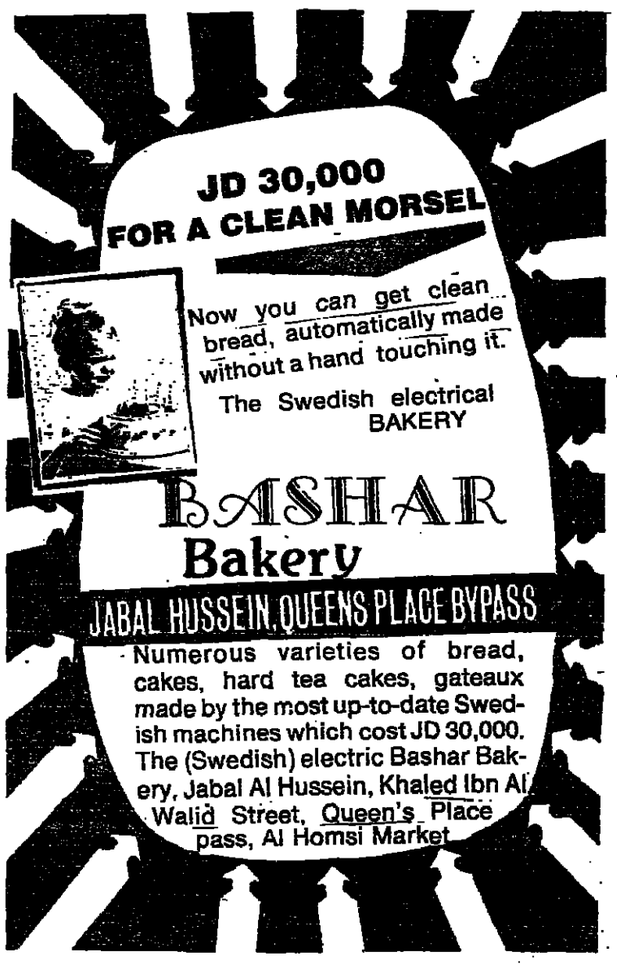
AMMAN, Feb. 14 -- Amman Municipality will soon discontinue burning the city's garbage in an area east of the airport and will begin using the land-fill method to dispose of the refuse at the site, Amman Mayor Ma'n Abu Nuwwar told the Jordan Times.

Mayor of Amman Ma'n Abu Nuwwar (left) and the director of Watson Hacksel, a British consultant firm, sign an agreement in Amman Wednesday for the firm to carry out a study for improving Amman's garbage collection and disposal methods.

Mr. Abu Nuwwar signed an agreement with the British firm Watson Hacksel today for a study of the most efficient way of collection and disposal of garbage in Amman. The study will cost JD 82,000 and will also explore ways of using the refuse for agricultural purposes.

Meanwhile, the municipality will use the land-fill method to eliminate smoke caused by incineration. Earth for covering the refuse will be brought to the land-fill from construction sites from Amman. This serves the purpose of disposing of the garbage as well as cleaning up the construction sites, Mr. Abu Nuwwar said. He said that the municipality plans to build a park over the 350 land-fill in two years.

The city also plans to conduct a clean-up campaign from the beginning of March until November for the prevention of epidemics and elimination of flies and mosquitoes, the mayor said.



OBITUARY

The representative and staff of the British Council wish to express their grief at the death of the great and greatly loved English archaeologist

GERALD LANKESTER HARDING

and to share their sympathy with his many friends in Jordan and the world.

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هكذا من الأصل

National News Roundup

World Bank officials conclude talks in Amman today with Central Bank Governor Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi (for right) and other Jordanian governmental officials.

World Bank team ends talks

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA)--A team from the World Bank ended here today several meetings with Jordanian officials during which it was acquainted with last year's economic achievements in Jordan as well as Jordanian financial and monetary policies. The meetings, which started here ten days ago, were in the course of the World Bank's annual meetings with its member states: the team will now report its findings to the bank's board of governors. Taking part in the meetings on the Jordanian side were the Central Bank Governor Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi and representatives of the Ministry of Supply, the Income Tax Department, the National Planning Council, the Royal Scientific society and the Department of Statistics.

A sub-committee of the Council of Arab Economic Unity discusses with Under-secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Hashem Dabbas (centre) plans for boosting trade.

Pan-Arab meeting discusses boosting trade

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA)--A sub-committee formed by the Council of Arab Economic Unity for planning and boosting trade held a meeting here today. Topics for discussion included the establishment of an import-export bank for financing Arab trade with foreign nations, the establishment of an Arab body for settling inter-Arab economic disputes and other subjects dealing with further boosting trade among Arab states.

Cabinet approves amendment to civil service law

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA)--An amendment to the civil service law dealing with the scale of salaries for government employees was approved by the Cabinet today. The Cabinet also endorsed an amendment to the law on government pensions and referred it to the National Consultative Council for study and approval.

Jordan, Iraq discuss joint venture for food processing

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA)--The Ministry of Industry and Commerce today discussed with an Iraqi commercial delegation visiting Jordan the possibility of starting a joint venture for food processing and the expansion of the Jordanian tomato -paste factory by increasing its capital with Iraq investment. The two sides also discussed Iraqi market needs of these Jordanian made food products.

An Iraqi commercial delegation discusses with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce the possibility of a joint venture for food processing.

Health minister announces plans for expanding services

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA)--Minister of Health Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh stated here today that his ministry has worked out a plan for developing preventive medicine, vaccination, mother and child care and school health services in Jordan. The minister was speaking at a meeting of health specialists and officials held at the Health Ministry today. The minister discussed with them in particular steps to be taken in the fight against infectious diseases like tuberculosis and malaria and measures to prevent them from entering the country. A specialist from the World Health Organisation took part in the meeting.

New Housing Bank branch to open in Jordan Valley

AMMAN, Feb. 14 (JNA)--A new Housing Bank branch is to start operations at the Jordan Valley town of Deir Alla as of next Saturday, the bank's General Manager Zuheir Khouri said here today. He said the bank will be open throughout the day to receive deposits and to grant long-term credit to citizens to build homes in the Jordan Valley region.

G. Lankester Harding: An Appreciation

WITH THE DEATH of Gerald Lankester Harding in London on Sunday, Feb. 11, a chapter in Jordanian archaeology has been finished.

Mr. Harding was born in Tientsin, northern China, on Dec. 8, 1901. His early life was spent in the Far East, mostly in Singapore, which he left in 1913 on the death of his father, when he was taken to England.

A chance meeting with the late Margaret Murray enabled him to meet the then awe-inspiring Flinders Petrie, the giant who bestrode all archaeological endeavours in the Middle East. Petrie had three qualifications for membership on his dig: a knowledge of the history (biblical and otherwise) of the site you were digging; no university degree and a capacity for living on nothing except a few dried dates. Mr. Harding passed the test. From 1926 until 1932, he worked with Petrie at Tell Jemmeh, Tell Al Fara (South) and Tell Al Ajjul in the Gaza district of southern Palestine (as it was then called).

But it was at Tell Al Duweir (the biblical Lachish) that he came into his own. By that time, he was Assistant Director of the Wellcome Archaeological Research Expedition to the Near East. This folded up with the murder of Mr. Starcky, who was on his way to Jerusalem for the opening of the Palestine Museum.

In that same year, 1936, Mr. Harding was appointed Chief Curator of Antiquities for the Emirate of Trans-Jordan. When the country became independent and henceforth styled as the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, his title was changed to Director of Antiquities. He remained in that post until 1956. It was probably the most fruitful: rewarding and certainly the happiest period of his life.

He was a born musician: had a perfect ear and played the piano quite beautifully, be it Beethoven or the latest jazz hit. Perhaps because of this finely attuned ear, he could speak any foreign language within a few months. He loved Arabic; the cadences appealed to him and he probably spoke it better than any other foreigner.

He became a great friend of the late King Talal, for whom he had the greatest respect. They understood each other. During his stay in hospital in Amman before he went to England for treatment late last year, nothing touched Mr. Harding more than the flowers he received from His Majesty King Hussein, His Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Alia. In this and many other ways, King Talal's descendants continued in recent years to repay the affection which Mr. Harding felt towards the late King.

During his period of office in Amman, Mr. Harding was responsible for the erection of the present Museum on the Citadel, at the same time making sure that the Citadel would be preserved for posterity as one of Jordan's most important cultural heritages. He was the founder of the Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan. He was also responsible, in collaboration with the late Very Rev. Father Roland de Vaux, for the excavation at Qumran of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

To his horror and dismay, Mr. Harding was asked to leave Jordan, with all the other British officials, in 1956. He went to Lebanon and continued with his work on Safaitic inscriptions. He published a monumental Index and Concordance of North Arabian (pre-Islamic) Inscriptions. He had previously published a book on Thamudic inscriptions in the Wadi Rumm, which was hailed at the time as a model publication of that type of inscription.

Mr. Harding was never really happy in Lebanon: his heart was in Jordan and when life in Lebanon became difficult for foreigners, particularly like him, living as he did, in a mountain village, he was very happy to come back to Jordan, and to know that his judgement was still valued by the Department of Antiquities.

Gerald Harding was probably best known for his very scholarly, yet immensely popular, book, "The Antiquities of Jordan," first published in 1952. He had lately been working on a new edition of it in collaboration with his long-time colleague Crystal Bennett.

Mr. Harding, who leaves no immediate family survivors, will be cremated in London on Thursday. His ashes will then be brought back to Jordan and, after a service of thanksgiving for his life and everything he has done for Jordan, will be buried at Jerash, where he made his home for many years.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

COMPANY	Par value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
troleum Co.	JD 5.000	762	6.560	6.580	6.570
maceutical Co.	JD 5.000	1,472	17.320	—	17.320
lf Bank	JD 1.000	7,786	—	1.030	1.030
lining Co.	JD 1.000	1,536	0.960	0.970	0.960
minium Co.	JD 1.000	97	0.960	0.980	0.970
Commercial And al Co.	JD 1.000	405	2.550	2.600	2.550
l Cardboard Factories	JD 1.000	862	—	—	0.750
es Manufacturing Co.	JD 10.000	1,16	10.600	—	10.600
ordan	JD 5.000	1,470	7.350	7.400	7.350
stment Bank	JD 1.000	107	1.070	1.080	1.070
	JD 10.000	7,015	—	71.000	70.150
International Hotels Co.	JD 1.000	720	0.720	—	0.720
nical Detergents Industries	JD 1.000	303	1.010	1.040	1.010

me traded, Wednesday, Feb. JD 14: 23,701
ber of shares traded: 12,580

	Par value	Number traded	Year of maturity	Selling price
nt Development Bonds	JD 5.000	15	1982	5.080
	JD 5.000	20	1983	5.040
	JD 5.000	46	1986	5.120

me traded: JD 412

TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will continue to be warm with medium and high clouds and light and variable winds. In Aqaba Gulf there will be northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Temperatures:	Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
Amman	9	23
Aqaba	13	27
Jordan Valley	12	25
Deserts	9	24

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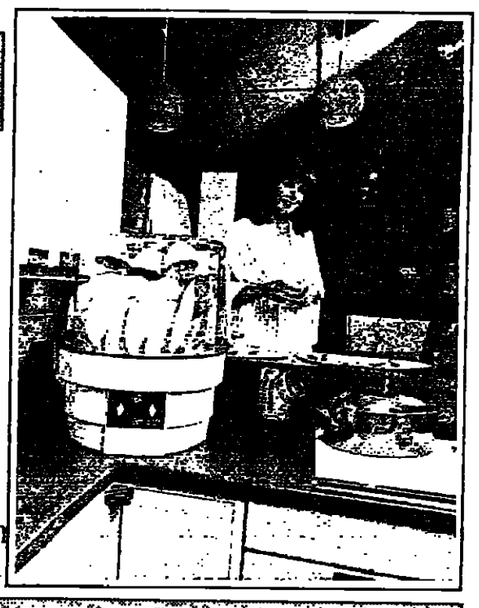

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One becomes three and better

Devolution has come to Britain's National Theatre on the south bank of the Thames in London in the form of a decision by the director, Sir Peter Hall, to appoint individual directors with overall artistic responsibility for productions at the three theatres that make up the National complex - the Olivier, the Lyttelton and the Cottesloe.

By Sir Harold Hobson

According to Sir Peter Hall the changes which he, as director, has decided to make at the National Theatre provide the most far reaching experiment in devolution yet attempted at any theatre.

They stem from the fact that the National, is in reality, not one theatre, but three. For the open space Olivier, the proscenium arch Lyttelton, and the flexibly experimental, tiny cottesloe, though all on one site by the side of the Thames, are all architecturally independent of each other.

The National is a vast organisation, and, says Sir Peter, there is a danger of its becoming impersonal. It is to aviod this feeling that he has given each theatre its own director, two for the Olivier. They will be expected to impose on their theatres a particular and recognisable character.

Sir Peter however, will retain ultimate control. He will decide for instance, what share of the National's financial resources each theatre will get. But within that limit the directors will have complete artistic responsibility. They will decide the sort of plays they want to produce, which actors to employ, and what style of production they wish to evolve.

William Gaskill, who has had wide experience with the social drama of the English Stage Company: and Christopher Morahan, whose background is theatrically closer allied to the English tradition of high comedy, will be in charge of separate companies at the Olivier--one of the world's largest and most splendid open stage theatres.

The Olivier's resources are especially well suited to the presentation of the great classic plays in its repertory. But there are two approaches to the classics. Generally they afford unrivalled opportunities for great actors and actresses--and this is the way that they have usually been treated in the past.

But a decade or so ago, in a remarkable production of the Restoration comedy, "The Recruiting Officer", Gaskill showed that the classics could yield rich results to a director who considered them from the point of view of social comment. Instead of the customary glitter of Restoration wit, and the peacocklike display of 17th century costumes, he revealed the essential shabbiness and grubbiness of the whole business of tricking simple minded men into the army.

It is probable that in dealing with his share of classic revivals at the Olivier Gaskill will adopt a similar sociological approach. There is no doubt some significance in the fact that his company of 15 players will be run on egalitarian principles. The members, it is said, all receive the same salary.

To Christopher Morahan will be left the task of making the classics shine and glitter. He will also have a company of 15--but it will be led by actors and actresses of renown, drawing, no doubt, corresponding remuneration. It will be fascinating to watch how the two methods of approaching the classics interact and contrast at the Olivier.

The direction of the Lyttelton has been given to Michael Rudman, who has built for himself a big reputation at the samll Hampstead Theatre. The Lyttelton will stage revivals of British plays written in the heyday of the proscenium arch. But it will also present new plays--as it did recently with David Hare's "Plenty" that are suited to a proscenium arch theatre. In many ways the shape of the three theatres will influence -- indeed, almost dictate -- the kind of new plays which they stage.

This is eminently true of the small Cottesloe, which is really just a bare room that can be modified as occasion requires. At the Cottesloe, Bill Bryden is already well known for the presentation of plays that involve players and audiences moving freely among each other. He is a master of participatory, as Gaskill is of innovatory, theatre, and he will no doubt continue with productions of this nature.

But it must be emphasised that though, within the scope of the budgets allotted to them, each director will be free to impose his personality on the theatre to which he is assigned, final responsibility rests with Sir Peter. His will be the brain brooding over the whole National Theatre, and it is he who will decide which are the main lines that it will follow.

Sir Peter Hall, director of Britain's National Theatre, in front of the theatre buildings along the Thames in London.

Scottish Muslim community buil

GLASGOW -- Scotland is to have its first newly-built mosque. The Muslim community in the west of Scotland has been saving up for ten years, and it will cost £1.2 million.

The president of the Glasgow Muslim Mission, Mr. F.M. Sharif, said: "Like mosques in other countries where Muslims have settled, it has been designed as a contribution to local architecture, to blend with the style."

It will occupy a prime site on the banks of the river Clyde next to a proposed new law court, civic building and leisure centre. It will be L-shaped with an area of 3200 square metres and a russet brick facade. The dome will follow the tradition of the Scottish lantern tower, with steel ribs covered in satin-copper supporting sparkling glass panels. The dome will shine at [illegible] a turquoise light. [illegible] be a minaret and [illegible] laid out on Mosque [illegible] terrace will be big [illegible] take overflow con[illegible] at festivals.

Inside, the main [illegible] hall) for men with [illegible] area of 930 square [illegible] and take 1400 wo[illegible] The women's [illegible] for 200, will be [illegible] metres in area. T[illegible] a community hall [illegible] basement, a meeting [illegible] for the Muslim [illegible] mittee, a library [illegible] modation for the [illegible] a classroom for [illegible] education.

The architect [illegible] cost at £1,232,000 [illegible] it will take 18 [illegible] build. It will serve [illegible] 10,000 Muslims in [illegible] Scotland - Arabs, [illegible] tanis, Africans and [illegible] (London Press S[illegible]

One of the world's fastest trains to serve France

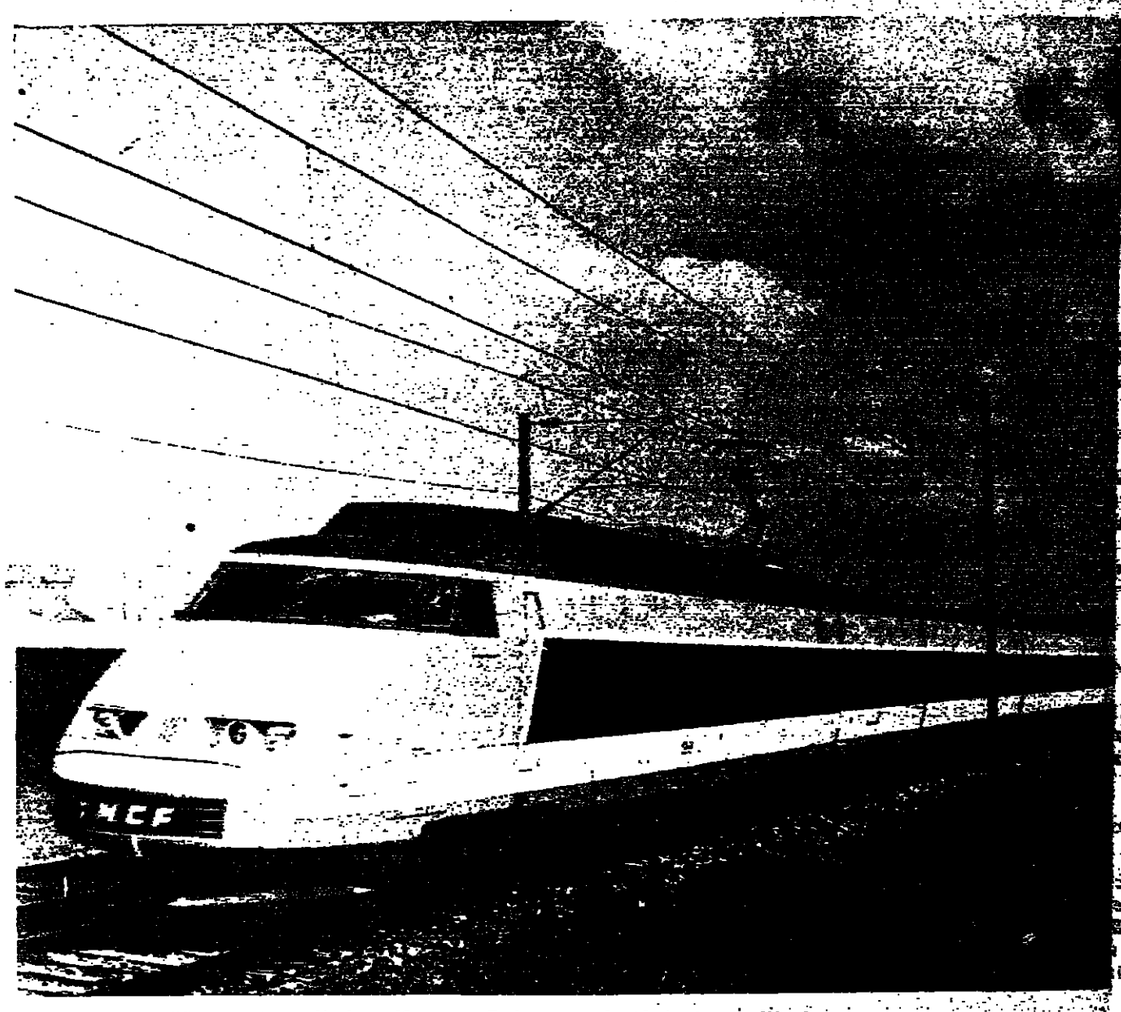
PARIS -- France's T.G.V. (Train a Grande Vitesse - Fast-Speed Train) achieved 282 km per hour on December 5 between Colmar and Strasbourg. This was not a new world rail record, as some enthusiastic people would like to have believed, even though it is the same company, the SNCF (Societe Nationale des Chemins de fer Francais), which holds the record of 331 km per hour, which was achieved in 1955. The fact is that the SNCF engineers were not seeking a record this time: the extraordinary thing about the latest feat is the rapid development of the TGV and the fact that it will become a new system of transport as soon as in 1982, on the Paris-Lyon line.

It all began only a dozen years ago. It was becoming obvious at the time that the Paris-Lyon line--which has four lanes over the major part of its distance--was reaching saturation point: 250 trains per day were using it. And the traffic was becoming strangled by the two-lane-only bottleneck at the entrance to the Burgundy region. The officials of the SNCF faced a difficult choice: to spend heavily in improving the existing route, as far as possible; or to build a new line which, being more direct, would be 420 kilometres long instead of 515 kilometres. They chose the second alternative and decided to make the fast-speed train.

A commission of officials then spent a lot of time working out the relative profitability of aircraft, aerotrain and TGV--by testing each against the others. The TGV was the victor. It took years for other studies to be made, win the government's approval, and so on. Meanwhile, however, the SNCF was working on the scheme. It commissioned the companies Alsthom (the "foreman"), Brissonneau and Lotz, M.T.E. and Turbomeca to produce a gas-turbine prototype train to be able to experiment this new idea of high-speed passenger transport between big urban centres.

The TGV 001, an impressive prototype, covered more than 100,000 kilometres in one year on the track between Bordeaux and Spain. Exhaustive tests were carried out for safety, endurance and reliability of the material: six years of experiments and 450,000 kilometres covered, including 20,000 kms at the cruising speed of 260 kilometres per hour. In December 1972, a speed of 318 kilometres per hour was reached. For everything in the TGV is conceived for speed: its streamlined shape, light-suspension bogey wheels, four braking systems...even though the train is not an avant-garde machine--it mostly uses techniques which long ago proved their worth in other fields.

The train's commercial exploitation, on the other hand, really will be revolutionary. All passengers from Paris wishing to go to the Alps or the Midi, Switzerland and Italy will be helped by the TGV, as Mr. Jacques Pelissier, president of the SNCF's managing council, points out. The train will in effect cover half of France. From 1982, the TGV (classic electric version) will link Paris to Lyon in less than two hours and, not long afterwards, Paris to Marseille in four hours 45 minutes. Some 87 TGV trains have already been ordered. Prices of tickets will be very reasonable--and it is easy to understand why "Air Inter", France's domestic airline, is getting worried at the prospect of soon losing a quarter of its passenger traffic (two million clients) to the TGV. (Radio France)



The T.G.V. [illegible] kilometres per hour

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CAST FOR THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1979

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

The CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

ERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is ideal for out any arrangements of interest to you with and reconciling any differences of opinion. The ct can produce the right results.

S (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Display your talents and respect of others. Be sure to handle any civic hat apply to you. Use care in motion.

US (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get an early start on at requires neatness and precision and do an ex- ob. Takes no risks with your health.

NI (May 21 to June 21) Put your finest talents to and get excellent results. Sidestep one who is of you and could cause trouble.

N CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You want to conditions at your abode, but first get the okay of members living with you and all is fine.

July 22 to Aug. 21) Obtain the information you order to make your regular routines more efficient. risks with your money at this time.

O (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Find a better system that you improve your monetary position. Obtain the ou need from a financial expert.

A (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are magnetic today easily get what you want of a personal nature. mon sense in all your dealings.

PIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make sure all of your af- siness and personal, are well organized. Strive for rd with loved one.

TTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A good day to see persons as you can who can be of assistance to me way. Express happiness.

ICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get in touch with per- can help you become more active in civic mat- id one who is jealous of you.

RIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Put those ideas you nind to help you expand in your line of endeavor. tendency to criticize others.

S (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You are able to charm w and gain your aims. Find new ways to attend esponsibilities so you'll have more time.

REN BRIDGE

RLES H. GOREN
OMAR SHARIF
by Chicago Tribune

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North	East	South
ass	1 ◊	Pass
ass	Pass	?

ion do you take?

South, vulnerable,
AJ1072 ◊J ♣A853
ng has proceeded:

	South	West
	2 ♡	Pass

?
you bid now?

South, vulnerable
score, you hold:
92 ◊AQ76 ♣AQ1
means the bidding
spades. What ac- u take?

South, vulnerable,
♡83 ◊QJ7643 ♣4
ng has proceeded:

North	East	South
	♣	Dble. ?

ion do you take?

Q.5—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KQ104 ♡7 ◊KJ83 ♣A752
The bidding has proceeded:

West	North	East	South
	1 ♠	Pass	Pass ?

What action do you take?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠QJ9762 ♡6 ◊93 ♣AKQ5
The bidding has proceeded:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	2 ♡	2 ♠	3 ♡

?
What do you bid now?

Q.7—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠KJ104 ♡QJ ◊J6 ♣AKQJ6
The bidding has proceeded:

North	East	South	West
1 ◊	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 ♡	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
3 NT	Pass	?	

What action do you take?

Q.8—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A ♡62 ◊QJ1054 ♣QJ863
The bidding has proceeded:

North	East	South
1 ♠	Dble.	?

What action do you take?

Look for answers on Monday.

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SOMETHING ON YOUR MIND?
JORDAN TIMES HEAR ABOUT IT
TE TO: P.O.BOX 6710

The art of teaching sports

250 students is the yearly intake at West Germany's Cologne Sports Academy and competition is fierce. There will be a shortage of skilled sports teachers, trainers and instructors for decades and the Cologne diploma is a qualification acknowledged all over the world. Unlike its counterparts in Leipzig and Moscow, Cologne trains teachers rather than super-athletes. Theory and science make up sixty per cent of the three to five-year course. Ten per cent of the 1,000 women and 2,000 men students are foreigners from more than fifty countries. (DaD photo)

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WAULF

JETEC

MYSALE

TOEGEA

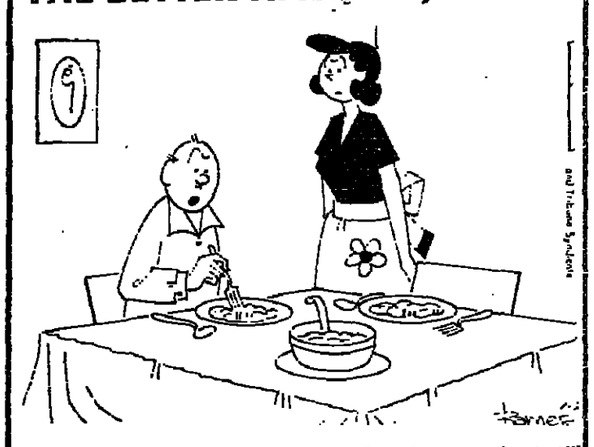
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles. DUCHY SYNOD ABUSED GLOOMY
Answer: What the banana planter thought his workers were—A GOOD BUNCH

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



This gravy looks new, but I bet when I get under it I'll find leftovers."

Peanuts

Andy Capp

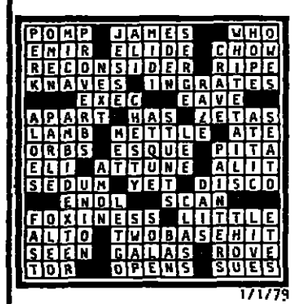
Mutt 'n' Jeff

Flintstones

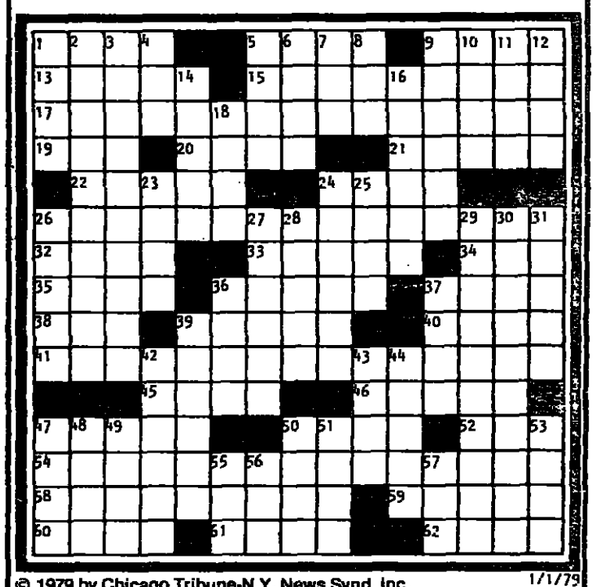
THE Daily Crossword by Bert Beaman

ACROSS
1 Rudiments
5 Decant
9 Chemist's container
13 Household gods
15 Remark
17 Pittance
19 Not pres.
20 Alliance acronym
21 Rancher's rope
22 Thickwits
24 Arabian gulf
26 — (ends)
32 Go about aimlessly
33 Suffixes
34 Wind dir.
35 Enzyme endings
36 Loses color
37 Forever — day
38 Russian letters
39 Devour completely
40 Overwhelm
41 Drinks to excess
45 Uris or Spinks
46 Dog tag, for short
47 French clerics
50 Ivy League member
52 Bird sound
54 Discontinues all
58 Belittle
59 Until now
60 Middling
61 Seaweed
62 European river

DOWN
1 TV star
2 Frederick I
3 Bridges, for example
4 Mo.
5 Golf stroke
6 Roman emperor
7 Western Indian
8 Johnny —
9 Uninhabited
10 Signs a contract
11 Experts
12 Mother of Apollo
14 Trig. terms
16 Kings and queens
18 Political cartoonist
23 Goddess of hope
24 Take
25 Club charges
26 Beat dial.
27 Put the — (use pressure)
28 Reach a final point
29 Proclaiming
30 Electrical property
31 Under, to poets
36 Vegas game
37 Parisian weapon
39 Ancient city in Mesopotamia
42 City in Syria
43 Unctuously insinuating
44 Playwright Clifford
47 Totals
48 Con — (vigorously)
49 Head man
50 Burglar
51 — code
53 Eur. country
55 Christian, for one
56 Lace, for short
57 Move with great speed



1/1/79



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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Quran
5:45 Cartoons
6:00 Children's programme
6:30 Little House
7:30 Documentary
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:30 Arabic series
10:15 Movie of the week
11:10 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:30 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Comedy
9:10 The professionals
10:00 News in English
10:15 Movie of the week

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning show
10:00 News Headlines
10:30 Happy Journey
11:00 Sign off
12:00 Sign on and News headlines
12:03 Radiotheque
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Radiotheque
14:00 News bulletin
14:10 Music
14:10 Music
14:30 Spotlight on Antiquity
15:00 Concert Hour
16:03 Easy listening
16:30 Old favourites
17:00 Arabian nights
17:30 Radiotheque
18:00 News summary
18:03 Album review
19:00 News bulletin
19:10 News Reports
19:30 Sign off

BBC RADIO

GMT
04:00 Newsdesk
04:30 Classical Record Review
04:45 Financial News; Reflections
05:00 News; 24 Hours
05:30 Sarah Ward
05:45 World Today
06:00 Newsdesk
06:30 Command Performance
07:00 News; 24 Hours
07:30 Sarah Ward
07:45 Network U.K.
08:00 News; Reflections
09:00 News; Press Review
9:30 Financial News
09:40 Look Ahead
09:45 Magical Mystery Tour
10:15 Voice of the Violin
10:30 My Music
11:00 News; News about Britain
11:15 Nature Notebook
11:30 Business Matters
12:00 Radio Newsreel
12:15 Top Twenty
12:45 Sports Round-up
13:00 News; 24 hours
13:30 Network U.K.
13:45 The Pleasure's Yours
14:30 Pacific Prospect
15:00 Radio Newsreel
15:15 Outlook
16:00 News; Commentary
16:15 Monte Cristo
16:45 World Today
17:00 News; Play Choice
17:15 John Peel
17:45 Sports Round up
18:00 News; News about Britain
18:15 Radio Newsreel
18:50 Take it or leave it
19:00 Outlook; News Summary
19:39 Stock Market
19:45 Alphabet of Musical Curios
20:00 News; 24 Hours
20:30 A Jolly Good Show
21:15 Ulster Newsletter
21:20 In the Meantime
21:30 Business Matters
22:00 News; World Today
22:25 Financial News
22:35 Book Choice; Reflections
22:45 Sports Round-up
23:00 News; Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show:
06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners, questions.
u17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses.
17:30 Dateline
18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation."
18:30 Now Music USA
19:00 News Roundup: reports,opinion, analyses.
19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters.
20:00 Special English; news
20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
21:00 VOA World Report
22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

6:30 Bangkok, Bahrain
7:50 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJGF)
9:15 Kuwait
9:30 Baghdad
9:45 Damascus
10:20 Beirut
11:25 Rawalpindi (BA)
11:50 Kuwait (KAC)
12:30 Cairo
12:40 Riyadh (SDI)
17:10 Aqaba
18:00 London, Athens
18:30 Cairo
19:00 Beirut (MEA)
23:30 Cairo
23:59 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

6:05 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
7:00 Damascus
7:00 Dhahran
8:00 Beirut
8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:55 Cairo (EA)
10:30 Rome
11:00 New York
11:30 Paris
12.00 Geneva, London
12:25 London (BA)
12:30 Athens, Madrid
12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
13:00 Cairo
13:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)
15:00 Aqaba
19:30 Kuwait
21:30 Abu Dhabi, Ras Al Khaima

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:
Amman:
Ina Abu Haider (37123)
Ali Al Zmanli (67753)
Irbid:
Ali Al Omari (2032)
Zarqa:
Muneer Al Aqeel (83744)
Pharmacies:
Amman:
Nairookh
Al Farabi (62016)
Sakkar (25041)
5th Circle (41112)
Irbid:
Al Nabulsi
Zarqa:
Madhoun
Tafile:
Yousefa (44584)
Al Najah (23039)
Hussein Youth City (63273)

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre ..... Tel. 41520
British Council ..... " 36147-8
French Cultural Centre ..... " 37009
Goethe Institute ..... " 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... " 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... " 24049
Haya Arts Centre ..... " 65195
Hussein Youth City ..... " 67181
Y.W.C.A. ..... " 41793
Y.W.M.A. ..... " 64251
Amman Municipal Library ..... " 36111
University of Jordan Library ..... " 65111
Citadel Museum ..... " 36191
Folklore Museum ..... " 36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government) ..... Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue ..... " 24391-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ..... " 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) ..... " 37111-3
Police headquarters ..... " 39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police,(English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency ..... " 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) ..... " 55205
Jordan Television ..... " 73111
Radio, English Section ..... " 74124
Firstaid, fire, police ..... " 19
Fire headquarters ..... " 22090

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hamra Theatre ..... Tel. 226-448
Al Sha'b Art Gallery ..... " 228-527
American Centre ..... " 552-362
Arab Cultural Centre ..... " 333-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre ..... " 557-901
British Cultural Centre ..... " 333-594
Deutsch Democratic Republic Cultural Centre ..... " 333-932
French Cultural Centre ..... " 330-694
Kabbani Theatre ..... " 222-016
National Museum ..... " 114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... " 225-650
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... " 334-003
Urnina Art Gallery ..... " 334-619
Zahiriya Public Library ..... " 111-318
West German Cultural Institute ..... " 224-945

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government) ..... Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce ..... " 118-339
Electric Power Co. (repair) ..... " 223-887
Fire headquarters ..... " 91
Information ..... " 98/97
Municipal water service ..... " 113-500

Oil cooperation linked to immigration issue

U.S.-Mexico talks to begin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (R)--President Carter begins a three-day visit to Mexico today with hopes of opening a new relationship and an access route to Mexico's vast new oil reserves.

Mexico's actual 40 billion barrel reserves and potential reserves of 200 billion barrels--larger than Saudi Arabia's if confirmed--hold the key to the outcome of talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo in Mexico City.

With the turmoil and shutdown of oil production in Iran, officials expect President Carter to turn to Mexico for guaranteed supplies enabling the United States to reduce its energy dependence on the Middle East.

President Lopez Portillo holds strong cards in his efforts to use his mostly undeveloped oil-power to force Mexico's giant neighbour to the north to treat it as a major power.

President Carter, for his part, is flying south ready to draw up a broad framework that could help resolve problems over a long period of time.

President Lopez Portillo indicated in interviews this week that cooperation on oil depended to a large extent on U.S. willingness to compromise on immigration and other problems.

The United States is building new border fences and trying to slow the flow of illegal Mexican immigrants, estimated to total between 500,000 and 800,000 a year.

Mexico opposes what it calls the "tortilla curtain" and views the illegal immigration as a safety valve for its poverty and 40 per cent unemployment rate, which cannot be cured until oil production gets into full swing many years into the future.

Another irritant is Mexico's resentment over a veto by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger of the proposed sale of Mexican natural gas to six U.S. oil companies in 1977 at a price higher than that paid for domestic and Canadian gas.

The veto and attempts to halt the illegal immigration are viewed by Mexico as further examples of a long-standing U.S. policy treating it as a third-rate power.

U.S. officials said President Carter and President Lopez Portillo were not expected to reach any specific agreements but hoped to open dialogue that would lead to solutions stressing Mexico's emergence as a major power.

In an interview with Mexican television on the eve of his arrival there, Mr. Carter acknowledged the start of a new relationship between both countries because of "the emerging greatness of Mexico."

Mr. Carter has said the U.S. is interested in buying Mexican gas and oil but acknowledged Mexico's right to produce them at the pace it deemed proper.

President Lopez Portillo has repeatedly stressed that Mexico will not create more oil revenue than it can safely absorb, clearly indicating his government will limit output much below the figure the U.S. hopes for.

Mexico's oil production target this year is about two million barrels a day with a little over 700,000 barrels earmarked for exports, principally to the U.S.

Bhutto given 10-day stay of execution

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 14 (R)--The Pakistan Supreme Court today stayed the execution of condemned ex-premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto for ten days. It said it would hold a formal hearing on Feb. 24 to decide whether to admit a defence petition challenging the court's rejection of his appeal against the death sentence for ordering the murder of a political opponent.

The court was meeting only a day before Mr. Bhutto, 51, became liable to be hanged. Last Tuesday the court rejected Mr. Bhutto's appeal against the death sentence by a 4-3 majority.

Chief defence lawyer Yahya Bakhtiar asked the court for a further three weeks' stay, rather than the ten days granted, in order to prepare more grounds for the petition. But Chief Justice Anwar-ul-Haque said the court felt the petition should go ahead quickly.

The petition, challenging the appeal judgement on the grounds of errors apparent in the record, is the last avenue open to Mr. Bhutto in the courts to have his conviction and death sentence quashed.

If the court dismisses the petition, as many believe likely, only army ruler General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq can decide to commute the sentence. But Mr. Bhutto has said he will not petition for clemency and has forbidden his family to petition in his behalf.

Guerrillas hit Salisbury target as Rhodesia vows revenge for plane disaster

SALISBURY, Feb. 14 (R)--Guerrillas with automatic weapons hit an industrial area in Salisbury late last night as black and white government leaders promised revenge for Monday's loss of a Rhodesian airliner, *believed shot down by nationalist* missile fire.

The guerrilla raid was carried out near Salisbury's main power station while members of the biracial government pledged retaliation for the deaths of 59 people in Monday's plane crash.

The hit-and-run raid was just a few hundred metres away from a fuel storage depot wrecked with the loss of millions of litres of fuel by insurgent rocket fire last December. Military headquarters said last night's attack caused no damage or casualties.

Rhodesians today awaited the promised strike-back. Premier Ian Smith said yesterday that the Viscount airliner had almost certainly been brought down by guerrillas. He called it barbarism.

Last September nationalist forces brought down another Air Rhodesia plane with a Soviet-made Sam-7 missile, with the loss of 48 lives.

Shortly after the September attack, Rhodesia launched simultaneous air and ground strikes against alleged guerrilla bases in Zambia and Mozambique and claimed to kill more than 1,500 insurgents.

The Patriotic Front alliance, fight Rhodesia's transitional government and its plans for one-man, one-vote elections in April, has pledged to step up its war by expanding from the bush to take on urban targets.

The government recently stepped up its counter-action by calling up reservists aged between 50 and 59 to guard against urban attacks. Last night's raid sent alarm bells ringing in the capital, *with military and police officers* roused from their beds for action.

Only last Sunday police raided a suspected guerrilla cell in the Salisbury black township of Highfield, killing two alleged insurgents and one collaborator. It was one of a series of recent clashes in townships between security forces and Patriotic Front troops who had infiltrated from bush war zones.

Black Joint Transport Minister James Chikerema, one of the originators of the guerrilla war against white supremacy, said: "Nkomo should not weep when we retaliate. And you can rest assured that we will retaliate."

Portugal plagued with floods, phone strike

LISBON, Feb. 14 (R)--Portugal's 11-week-old government today battled with the twin problems of the worst floods in a century and defiance of its authority by 10,000 striking telephone workers.

Rescue workers, hampered by the eight-day telephone strike, said about 10,000 people had had to be evacuated, over 50 major roads were impassable and international rail passengers bound for Spain and France were being ferried by bus for the first part of their journey.

The Lisbon water supply was cut completely except for street taps which soon attracted huge queues. Many areas were without electricity.

The telephone workers defied a government back-to-work order and said they would ignore the Ministry of Communications notice dismissing or suspending 25 of their leaders.

The ministry said it would remain inflexible in the face of what it called the public disrespect of the strikers. It did not exclude the possibility of drafting soldiers into the post office to man the telephones if necessary, the ministry added.

All schools were closed indefinitely in Lisbon and surrounding areas as a precaution against epidemics because of the cut in the city's water supply. Restaurants were warned to be extra careful to prevent contamination of food.

Supplies of fresh milk have dried up and military helicopters and rubber boats ferried food to outlying flood-bound districts. Many factories around the capital, unable to function without water, have sent their workers home.

In the north, oil installations at the port of Leixoes were damaged by heavy seas caused by winds of up to 150 kilometres an hour.

Barre leaves Quebec with muted salute

MONTREAL, Feb. 14 (R)--French Prime Minister Raymond Barre last night ended a six-day visit to Canada during which he successfully reassured both the federal Canadian Government and the Quebec separatists of France's good intentions.

"I did not come to Ottawa or Quebec to create incidents," he told a press conference here shortly before flying home--and his low-key approach during the tour ensured that none occurred.

Perhaps the most tense moment came here yesterday in an incident recalling President Charles de Gaulle's famous salute to French-Canadians of "Long live free Quebec" ("Vive Quebec libre") from the balcony of Montreal's City Hall in 1967.

Mr. Barre, also standing on a balcony, looked down at hundreds of flag-waving French-Canadians who were hoping for a similar gesture.

But the ever-discreet Mr. Barre, after pausing for dramatic effect, said: "Long live the French of Quebec" ("Vive les Francais du Quebec")--a far cry from President de Gaulle's rousing endrosement of Quebec separatism.

Catholic Church pledges to fight Latin America's poverty, oppression

PUEBLA, Mexico, Feb. 14 (R)--The Catholic Church has pledged to fight to end poverty and oppression in Latin America.

A declaration by Latin American bishops last night attacked "scandalous inequality" caused by unfettered capitalism and harsh military regimes which it said murdered, kidnapped and tortured. The church had a duty to involve itself in politics and campaign for justice, the statement added.

The outspoken declaration was likely to spur opposition to authoritarian governments in a continent where half the world's 730 million Catholics live.

"We consider the inhuman poverty in which millions of Latin Americans live the most devastating and humiliating scourge," the statement said. It was shown by starvation wages, unemployment malnutrition, infant mortality, and inadequate housing.

The fault lay in economic, social and political sturctures, which needed radical reform with both poverty and oppression worsening and a danger that Latin America would slip into permanent under-development, the declaration said.

A major reason for the progressive mood came in tough speeches by Pope John Paul denouncing injustice and calling for major reform when he opened the conference two weeks ago, churchmen said.

The declaration did not propose specific solutions to problems, although it set up guidelines. The church supported the right of workers and peasants to form unions to defend their interests.

The conference attacked the free market economy as putting economic before social interests, and added "illegitimate privileges derived from the absolute right of property cause scandalous contrast, dependency and opression." Meanwhile Marxism had created "totalitarian regimes, closed to all possibility of criticism and correction," it said.

Iraq soon to begin piping oil to Syria

BAGHDAD, Feb. 14 (R)--Iraqi crude oil will start flowing to Syria again later this month through a joint pipeline extending from northern Iraq to the Mediterranean, it was announced yesterday.

The Iraq News Agency quoted Abdel-Moneim Hassan, an oil Ministry under-secretary, as saying crude oil would be pumped from Feb. 24 for Syria's own requirements. Other oil pumped through the pipeline was for export, he said.

He added that Iraq and Syria had ageed to exchange technical knowhow on oil matter with the aim of establishing joint projects.

Iraq had stopped pumping its oil to Syria in 1976 because of ideological differences between rival wings of the Arab Baath Socialist Party ruling in the two countries.

Mr. Hassan said agreement in principle had been reached on assessing Iraq's and Syria's requirements for oil by-products to aviod the establishment of dual projects.

The two neighbouring countries signed an agreement in Baghdad last week covering Iraqi oil shipments through Syria. They also signed agreements for technical cooperation in the oil industry.

The accords are part of moves designed to establish close cooperation and eventual unity following reconciliation between the two states consecrated in a national charter for joint action sealed last October.

China welcomes Sihanouk

PEKING, Feb. 14 (R)--Former Kampuchean (Cambodian) head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Peking last night to a warm welcome from Chinese leaders who apparently see him as the nationalist all Kampucheans can rally around to defeat Vietnam.

The prince stepped off a Chinese Boeing 707 sent to Tokyo to collect him and was hugged by Vice Premiers Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

The prince told French television earlier this month that he was going to China in response to a "pressing request" by Mr. Deng.

Prince Sihanouk came to Peking just before Vietnamese-backed forces took over the Kampuchean capital last month. He then went to the United Nations and denounced what he termed "Vietnamese aggression" against the Chinese-supported Pol Pot government, which is now fighting a guerrilla war.

The prince later said he would not cooperate with the Pol Pot forces although he would still work for his country's independence from Vietnam.

***Diplomats in Peking were not* sure what Prince Sihanouk's future role might be as he has rejected both the Pol Pot government that kept him under house arrest for nearly three years and China's polices towards his country, and has himself been scorned by the Vietnamese.**

But China recently called for a national, democratic and patriotic united front to defeat the Vietnamese-backed forces and some diplomats believe that Peking sees Prince Sihanouk as its leader.

Egyptian, Israeli presence leads boycotts at Mediterranean area m

VALLETTA, Malta, Feb. 14 (R)--Several Arab countries yesterday boycotted the opening of an international meeting on cooperation in the Mediterranean because of the presence of Egypt and Israel.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah, Algeria, Syria and Lebanon stayed away, considerably reducing the scope of the meeting called to discuss economic, cultural and scientific cooperation in the region but leaving out political issues.

Delegates from Morocco and Tunisia were also reported absent from the opening of the six-week conference, though there was no official confirmation they would not attend later sessions.

The six-week meeting is a follow-up to last year's conference in Belgrade on European security and cooperation. Attending are experts from the 35 signatory states of the 1975 Helsinki accords on East-West detente and non-European Mediterranean states.

The meeting was called largely on the insistence of host nation Malta, which is anxious to persuade the 35 signatory nations of the Helsinki pacts to foster a major dialogue on Mediterranean security.

But most of the pact nations argue that a security discussion would turn their dialogue on detente into a disruptive row over the Middle East.

They agreed in Belgrade last year to postpone a Mediterranean security debate until a ministerial level meeting of the European conference states in Madrid next year.

The Malta Governm[illegible] the meeting yesterd[illegible] number of points [illegible] security in the [illegible] that it may seek to [illegible] scope of the session.

"This is the first attem[illegible] rational course for [illegible] eration so vital for the [illegible] the Mediterranean and [illegible] Europe," Maltese De[illegible] Minister Wistin Abela [illegible] opening address.

He also referred to [illegible] ernment's decision to [illegible] closure of NATO [illegible] bases in the island--a [illegible] most delegates wish to [illegible] ing the present meeting.

Malta is seeking to [illegible] from European and Ar[illegible] compensate for the clo[illegible] bases, and it must co[illegible] embarrassment to th[illegible] government that Tri[illegible] will be providing the [illegible] Arab aid, has boycott[illegible] etta meeting.

World News Briefs

China, India pledge to improve relations

PEKING, Feb. 14 (R) — The foreign ministers of China and [illegible] held a second round of talks today after pledging to improve [illegible] strained since their border war 17 years ago. The visit of India's A[illegible] Bihari Vajpayee to Peking is the first ministerial exchange betw[illegible] the two countries since the 1962 war left China occupying a [illegible] Kashmir province still claimed by India. Chinese foreign mini[illegible] Huang Hua said at a banquet last night that while there were [illegible] ferences between China and India they should not be an obsta[illegible] the development of relations. Mr. Vajpayee agreed that [illegible] relations were in the interests of both parties.

Brezhnev's absence attributed to holida[illegible]

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (R) — Soviet President Leonid Br[illegible] absent from public view since Jan. 25, was officially report[illegible] terday to be taking a holiday outside the Soviet capital. Ta[illegible] Agency, reporting a telephone conversation the Soviet lead[illegible] ducted with visiting French Foreign Minister Jean Francois P[illegible] said the 72-year-old Communist Party leader was "on leave [illegible] Moscow." Mr. Brezhnev last appeared in public on Jan. 2[illegible] Moscow Communist Party conference a few days after [illegible] from a brief and unexpected visit to Bulgaria. The French [illegible] minister made no mention to reporters of his conversation wi[illegible] Brezhnev before leaving Moscow, but officials said he spoke [illegible] Soviet Foreign Ministry through an interpreter. There was [illegible] cation of Mr. Brezhnev's whereabouts, but there was specula[illegible] he might be resting in the mild climate of the Soviet Black Se[illegible] In previous years Mr. Brezhnev has disappeared from the pub[illegible] for lengthy spells in the middle of winter, the longest absence [illegible] 51 days in 1975.

Uganda appeals to U.N. over border disp[illegible]

NAIROBI, Feb. 14 (R) — Ugandan President Idi Amin [illegible] the U.N. Security Council immediately to discuss the "serio[illegible] explosive situation now prevailing on the Uganda-Tanzania bo[illegible] Uganda radio reported yesterday. The radio quoted a [illegible] spokesman as saying that American, British and Israeli mercen[illegible] were fighting alongside Tanzanian forces which had occupi[illegible] square kilometres of Ugandan territory. In a letter to Secr[illegible] General Kurt Waldheim, President Amin referred to his [illegible] appeals to the U.N. in November and January: "Although Ta[illegible] has declared war against Uganda, Uganda has not declar[illegible] against a sister country," his letter said, according to the [illegible] monitored in Nairobi. Fighting has been taking place [illegible] Uganda-Tanzania border, west of Lake Victoria, since last O[illegible] Both sides have accused each other of violations of the bord[illegible] President Amin recently said his troops had not fought in Ta[illegible] since last November, when they withdrew from an area of Ta[illegible] north of the Kagera river.

West Germany to finance 3 major projec[illegible]

GENEVA, Feb. 14 (R) — West Germany is to give $3[illegible] finance three major technical cooperation projects aimed at [illegible] jobs and involving rural poor people in development [illegible] Africa, Asia and Latin America, the International Labour [illegible] isation (ILO) announced yesterday. The largest project, cost[illegible] million, will concentrate on drilling wells, irrigation works [illegible] struction of dams and roads over a four-year period in three [illegible] in Africa--Burundi, Somalia and Tanzania--and two [illegible] Bangladesh and Nepal. The second scheme, costing $632,[illegible] three years, will aim to set up cooperatives in several Central [illegible] can states, and to make productive use of food aid these coun[illegible] receiving. The third plan, costing $255,000 over [illegible] designed to encourage women to take part in development [illegible] of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the ILO said.

Slow start for French plan to employ youth

By Jack Gee

A French plan to help youngsters find work has in fact helped many employers to get cheap labour--but the same number of young people are still hunting for jobs.

PARIS--A loudly trumpeted plan by the French Government to open up more jobs to workless young men and women has failed to make more than a slight dent in their ranks after a full year in operation.

The proportion of youngsters under the age of 25 among France's 1.3 million unemployed at the end of 1978 was 46 per cent--exactly the same as twelve months earlier.

Since these 620,000 workless young people represent 15 per cent of the four million active members of their age group, this means that one young person out of every seven in France is looking for a job.

This is a gloomy situation for the youngsters concerned and a serious setback for Premier Raymond Barre who, in the summer of 1977, announced an ambitious programme to provide jobs for school-leavers.

This programme, which was proudly called "the National Employment Pact for Youth", was drawn up between the government and the Employers' Federation, the Conseil National du Patronat Français. In exchange for undertakings by the employers to create new jobs, the state exonerated many of these from social security contributions.

The employers were also allowed to limit most of their contracts to a period of six months to one year, so youngsters had no guarantee that these relatively short periods of apprenticeship would lead to long-term employment.

When the Barre job plan was announced, 400,000 youngsters were haunting the labour exchanges. A year later the government announced that 535,000 young people had benefitted in one way or another from the Employment Pact.

About 40 per cent of them had obtained what were called "pre-employment contracts". These guaranteed them one year's work without any obligation for the employer to pay social security contributions. But most of these young men and women are now back in the dole queues.

Roughly 35 per cent undertook traineeships in factories and offices for periods of between six and eight months. These are paid for by the state at a rate equal to 90 per cent of the minimum legal wage (just under £45 a week) and are directed principally at youngsters under 20 years who have signed on as unemployed for the first time.

The third category is also composed of trainees who are paid at the same rate but are hired by government departments mostly attached to the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Culture and Environment.

Premier Barre's objective was to give his Employment Pact a send-off with the blessing of the employers and then leave the young workers to fend as best as they could in order to turn their temporary contracts into permanent ones.

But in many cases employers found it more convenient, and certainly much cheaper, to hire young staff on short-term contracts and below the legal minimum wage, than to create genuine permanent jobs.

Paris taxi firms have taken advantage of the Barre Pact in order to make a practice of hiring untrained drivers on six month contracts and then firing them at the end of their guaranteed stint.

The result is that visitors to Paris are no longer surprised if a taxi driver looks at his fare blankly when asked to be driven to the Opera or the Eiffel Tower or replies: "Which way please?"

Rather than risk having to make a redundancy payment to an employee if he decides to dispense with his services after a year or two, employers prefer to hire staff in succession for brief periods of a few months.

This practice has created a boom for the temporary employment agencies whose staff, available for short periods, can almost always find a job.

Taking advantage of the Employment Pact--but not respecting the letter of the law--restaurants, petrol stations and hotels last summer eagerly hired many more untrained youngsters than in previous years.

On Brittany's jade coast between Saint Brevin Les Pins and Les Moutiers, more than 2,000 young seasonal workers were putting in 12 hour days from June to September. Most of them were too worried about losing their precious jobs to complain that they were being exploited, overworked and not paid for overtime.

Many of these summer workers are students on vacation. But there is a growing mass of graduates who cannot find the type of jobs which they believed their degrees and diplomas would lead them to.

Among a host of letters addressed to *Le Monde* recently by disheartened youngsters was this plaintive appeal from a 25-year old: "I finished two years of post-graduate work in literature three years ago.

"Since then I've worked for two or three months at a time as an errand boy, storekeepers' assistant, beach boy and door-to-door book salesman.

"My studies have proved useless. And I am useless. I've been told so time and again. So why should I accept this rotten society of ours which thinks only in terms of money? Why should I choose between today's oppressors and those who want to take their place?"

Another youngster wrote in from Montpellier, Southern France: "I had a diploma as a mechanic, but the only job I've been able to find is a cook's assistant in a restaurant. I work up to 80 hours a week and by the time I've paid for my rent and clothes and my meals on my days off there's not a penny left of my salary of £180 a month."

When they get jobs, French youngsters put in much longer working weeks than their elders. One out of three works more than 45 hours a week and one in five does over 48 hours. They also have twice as many accidents at work. While representing 20 per cent of the total active population, they perform 27 per cent of the unskilled jobs.

The National Employment Pact for youth is now in its second year. But already its sights have been lowered. For 1978-1979 the employers are offering only 49,000 guaranteed jobs, 40 per cent fewer than for the launching year.

This is in spite of the government's readiness to wipe out 50 per cent of the social security contributions for firms with fewer than 500 employees who are willing to take on more youngsters.

The first year of the Pact's creation cost the state £600 million. The employers' share totalled £150 million. But this sum was merely transferred to the Pact from a professional training fund to which they already paid a levy.

Each autumn, as another 700,000 French youngsters arrive on the labour market after leaving schools and universities, the politicians sit up and ask whether they are about to witness the explosion of pent-up frustrations and disillusion. The tenth anniversary of the mini-revolution of 1968 has passed off peacefully. But what about 1979?

FINANCIAL TIMES NEWS-FEATURES

Renowned French filmm[illegible] Jean Renoir to be burie[illegible] with full state honour[illegible]

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 14 (R) — The body of French filmm[illegible] Renoir is expected to be returned to France within the ne[illegible] to be buried with full state honours, a family spokesman [illegible]

Mr. Renoir, 84, who won international acclaim for su[illegible] "Grand Illusion" and "The Rules of the Game," died [illegible] bed in his home here on Monday afternoon. The cause of [illegible] was given by the spokesman as heart failure.

The son of impressionist painter Pierre Auguste Re[illegible] Renoir made more than 30 films in the United States and [illegible] was renowned for the overall beauty of his work as well [illegible] deep meaning of his themes.

"Grand Illusion," which was ranked among the six great[illegible] all times at the Brussels Film Festival in 1958, told of [illegible] deluded themselves with ideals of dignity and honour.

An old friend, actress Doris Kenyon Malyanarski, said [illegible] spent much of the last years of his life writing books and [illegible] films.

"He retained his brilliant mind and could still spot [illegible] the ordinary things in life," Mrs. Malyanarski said. "He [illegible] the kindest men in the world and the old values of [illegible] standing and brotherhood meant much to him."

Mr. Renoir's early films, including "Night at the Crossr[illegible] "The Rules of the Game," a grim portrayal of decad[illegible] society on the eve of the Second World War, were consid[illegible] his best works.

He came to the United States in the 1940s during [illegible] occupation of France and made a string of films here [illegible] "Diary of a Chambermaid," "This Land is Mine" and [illegible] the Beach."

Asked why he never followed in his father's footsteps [illegible] Mr. Renoir once replied: "How could I? My father's [illegible] realise painting is something beyond the representation [illegible] do not believe I had the spiritual strength to paint."

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